- Table			5074		50X1		
			50X1 CONFIDE	BNTIAL	REPORT NO.		
	COUNTRY	USSR			DATE DISTR. 18 Peb. 1954		
	SUBJECT Use of the Designation Guard for Sov Units and Ranks			rd for Soviet	NO. OF PAGES 2		
<b>K</b> 1	DATE OF IN	IFORMATION			REFERENCES:		
	PLACE ACC	QUIRED					
			THIS IS UNEVALUA	TED INFORMATION			
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- 1. Source stated that the term "Guards" appeared late in 1941 or early 1942 when the German armies were advancing on Moscow. STALIN named the defenders of Moscow as "Guards" to boost their morale. At the same time, the Soviet policy changed somewhat; the churches were opened, members of the armed forces began to wear shoulder boards, many promises were made to the people, etc. A unit of the Soviet forces had the title "Guards" bestowed upon it for outstanding performance of duty during combat. It was conferred on divisions, regiments, or separate battalions. Source never heard of any unit larger than a division receiving this title.1
  - a. If a division received the title "Guards", then all subordinate units within the division automatically received the honor.
  - b. If only one regiment of a division received the honor, then that regiment alone was so titled.
- 2. "Guard" regiments earned certain recognition for their World War II exploits in the form of decorations and honors. Regiments possessing the greatest number of such decorations were considered better than other regiments. 50X1

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earned the following nonors:

- a. Order of the Red Banner
- b. Order of Suvorov
- c. Order of Kutuzov
- d. Order of Bogdan Khmelnitskiy
- e. Order of Aleksander Nevskiy
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3.	From the so	oldiers' po	int of vie	w, it was mo	ore difficult	to serve in
	a "Guards" because of unit.	unit. Tra	ining and to live u	discipline v p to the pas	were considera st performance	bly stricter, s of the

- 4. An officer or EM was eligible to be called a "Guards" member after completion of eight months of service in a "Guards" unit.
  - a. Officers were addressed by EM in the following manner. (This was not religiously adhered to except on formal occasions.)

"Comrade guard lieutenant"
"Comrade guard captain", etc.

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b.			

- c. EM are supposed to address each other as Comrade guard private, etc., but in reality this was never done.
- d. Each "Guard" soldier was authorized to wear the "Guards' Badge"

  Page 145 DA Pam 30-50-17, but Source never saw more than five soldiers in the entire regiment wear their badges. A larger per cent of the officers wore their "Guards' Badges", but even then the number was small.
- e. Upon transfer to another "guards" unit, the officer or EM retained his standing as a "guards" member without having to undergo the eight months' service requirement.
- f. Upon transfer to a non-guards unit, the officer or EM lost his title as a "guards" member.
- 5. There was no selection or requirement for assignment to a "Guards" unit. Consequently, the caliber of personnel in a "Guards" unit was considered the same as in a non-guards unit. Guards personnel did not show any particular esprit de corps.

1.	Comment. a "Guards" army. than division,	is also source stated that the title was not given higher but he added that there could be exceptions to this	50X1
50X1	rule. 50X1		

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